



BUILDING RESILIENCE IN COMMUNITIES

State of Illinois Resiliency Academy

August 11, 2015

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION NDRC CAPACITY-BUILDING INITIATIVE

\$1B NDRC Funding



**Capacity-Building
Support**



Strong proposals for
NDRC eligible
projects

Expanded risk and
resilience discussion

Expert and
jurisdiction networks

Institutionalized
government change

CAPACITY-BUILDING INITIATIVE PROCESS

The Capacity-Building Initiative is providing technical support, convened events, and developed content to provide jurisdiction-specific and scalable support.

Individual Technical Assistance



- Individual outreach calls
- Connection to expert assistance

Regional and National Convenings



- National Summit
- Five Phase 1 Regional Academies
- Federal Academy
- Two Phase 2 Regional Academies
- Phase 2 Applicant and Funders Summit

Tools and Resources



- Case studies
- Fact sheets
- Webinars
- Phase 2 Toolkit

Jurisdiction-specific support

Scalable resilience resources

WHY DO WE CARE ABOUT RESILIENCE?



DEFINING RESILIENCE

The capacity to survive, adapt, and thrive in the face of chronic stresses and acute shocks, and even transform when conditions require it.



THE FUTURE IS UNCERTAIN

Population



Urbanization



Globalization



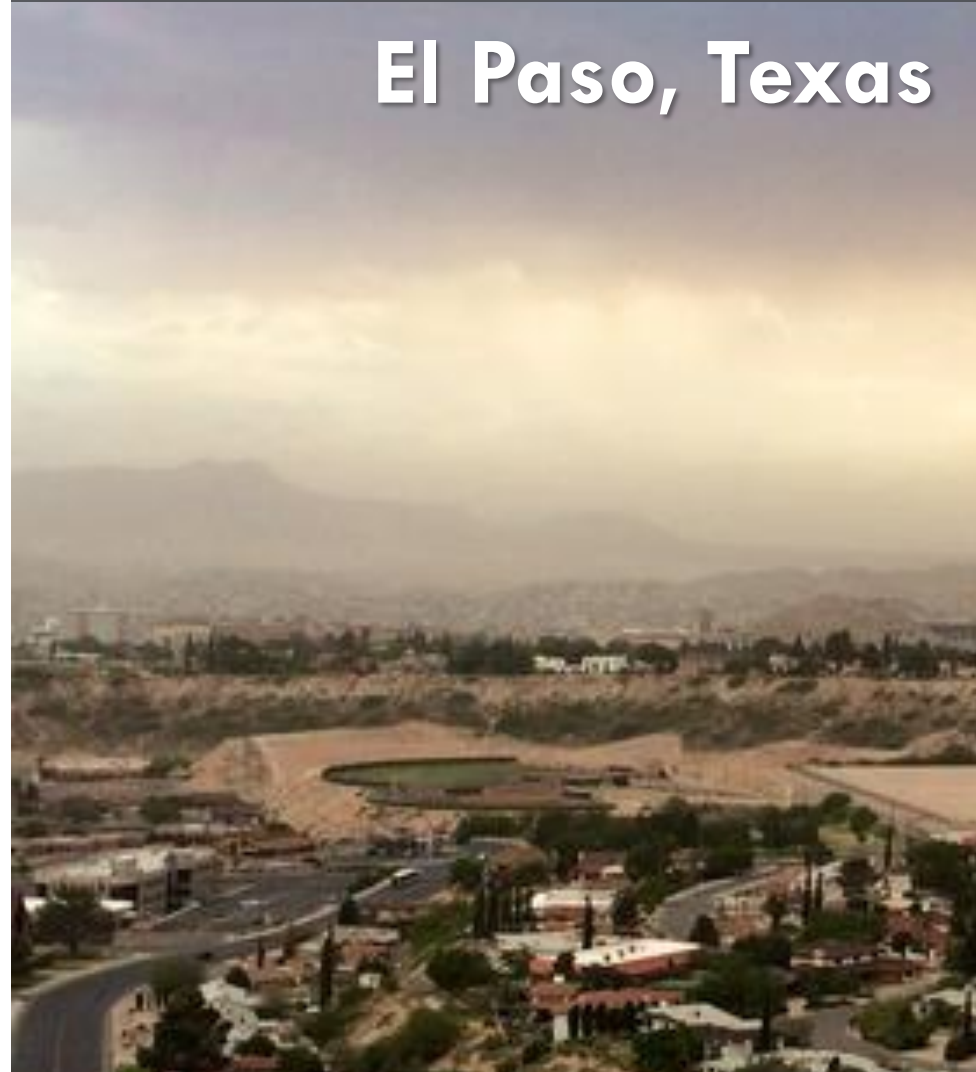
PAST DISASTERS ARE NOT FUTURE DISASTERS

2011, Snow and Ice Storm



2012-2014, Drought

El Paso, Texas



RISK IS f (HAZARD \times CONSEQUENCE)

HAZARD

SHOCK



STRESS



Additional
Emphasis

CONSEQUENCE

EXPOSURE



VULNERABILITY



Broad definitions

RISK IS f (HAZARD \times CONSEQUENCE)

SHOCK STRESS EXPOSURE VULNERABILITY

Landslides
Civil Unrest Violence
Hurricane
Earthquake
Terrorism
Epidemic
Drought
Economic crisis
Disruption to business
Fires
Flood
Power-failure

RISK IS f (HAZARD \times CONSEQUENCE)

SHOCK **STRESS** EXPOSURE VULNERABILITY



RISK IS f (HAZARD \times CONSEQUENCE)

SHOCK STRESS **EXPOSURE** VULNERABILITY

Direct Impact



Hurricane damages **home**.

Indirect Impact



Hurricane damages regional food distribution center, impacting **jobs** and **access to food supplies**.

RISK IS f (HAZARD \times CONSEQUENCE)

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SHOCK STRESS EXPOSURE **VULNERABILITY**

More Vulnerable to a Flood



Less Vulnerable to a Flood



VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

Disasters tend to **exacerbate existing inequalities** in a community, leaving previously disadvantaged populations both **absolutely and relatively worse-off**.



RESILIENCE IN YOUR COMMUNITY



THE CITY RESILIENCE FRAMEWORK



The CRF is a way to articulate resilience in a measurable, evidence-based and accessible way to inform planning, practice, and investment patterns that enable communities to survive and thrive multiple shocks and stresses.

THE CITY RESILIENCE FRAMEWORK



Meets basic needs



Supports livelihoods and employment



Ensures public health services



THE CITY RESILIENCE FRAMEWORK



Promotes
cohesive and
engaged
communities



Ensures social
stability,
security and
justice



Fosters
economic
prosperity



THE CITY RESILIENCE FRAMEWORK



Enhances and provides protective natural & man-made assets



Ensures continuity of critical services



Provides reliable communication and mobility



THE CITY RESILIENCE FRAMEWORK



Promotes
leadership and
effective
management



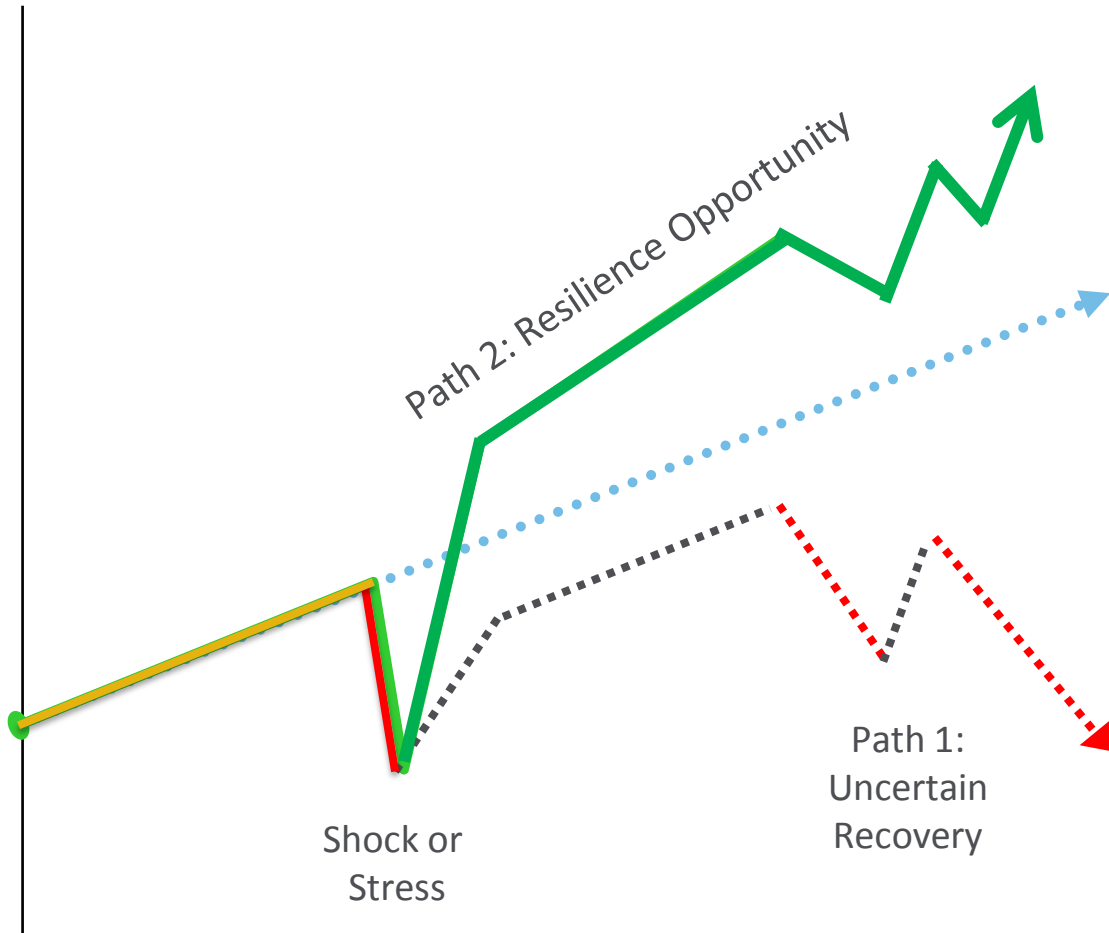
Empowers
a broad range
of stakeholders



Fosters
long-term and
integrated
planning



THE RESILIENCE DIVIDEND



- Shocks and stresses can bring opportunities for places to evolve and in some circumstances transform
- In Phase 2, jurisdictions should focus on **maximizing the resilience dividend** of projects

CHARACTERISTICS OF NDRC RESILIENCY PROJECTS

Has an **Effective Design**

Maximizes Co-Benefits and Leverage

Addresses Multiple Risks

Ensures **Long-Term Resilience**

Engages Multiple Stakeholders

Scales and Can be Replicated

Builds Capacity to Create More Resilient Communities

Meets **NOFA-Specific Criteria**

Ties Back to Unmet Need of Qualifying Disaster

Aligns with Phase 1 Approach

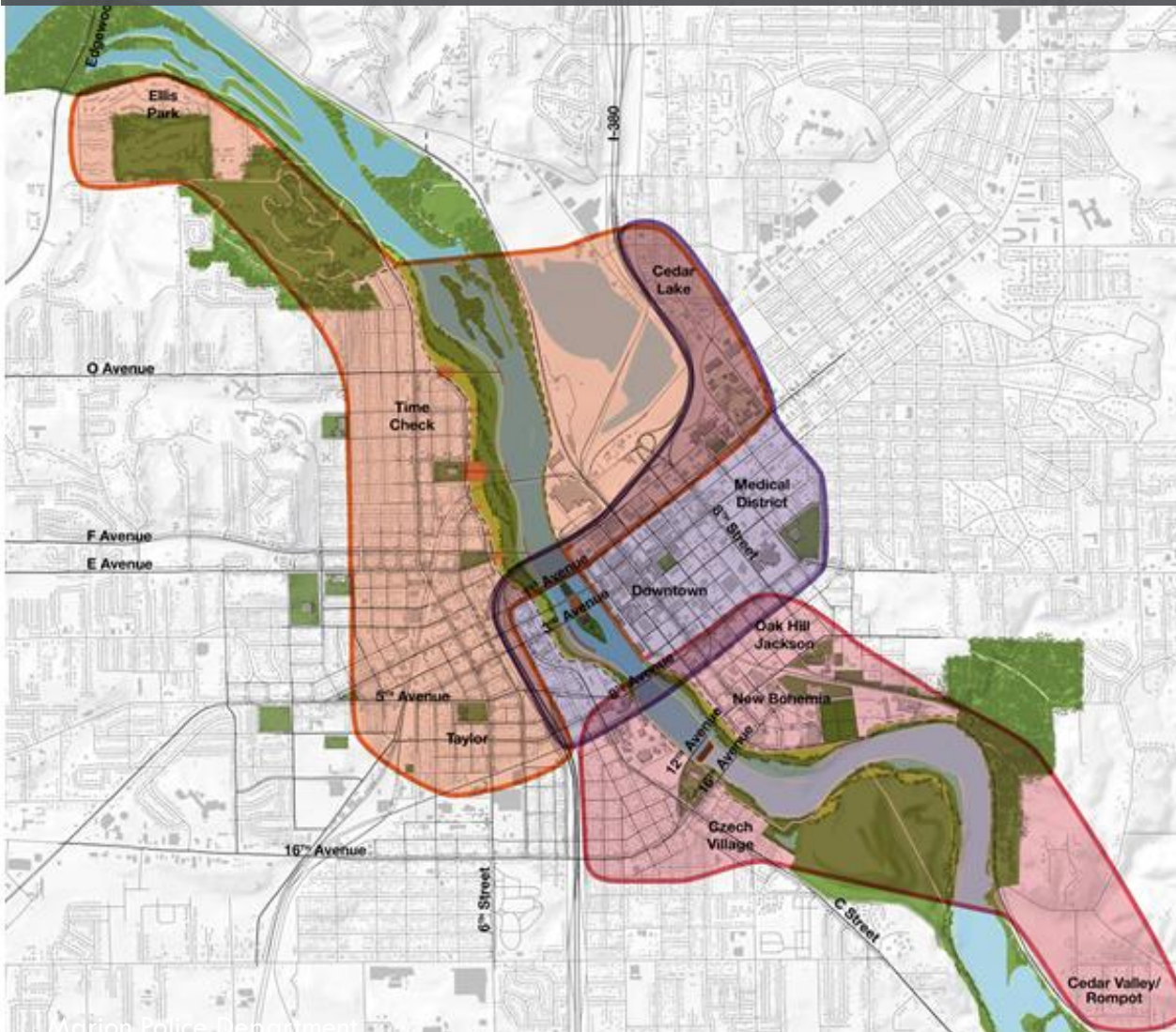
CASE STUDY: CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

Record-setting floods on the Cedar River caused \$5.4 B in damages, displaced 18,000 people & damaged 5,900 homes.

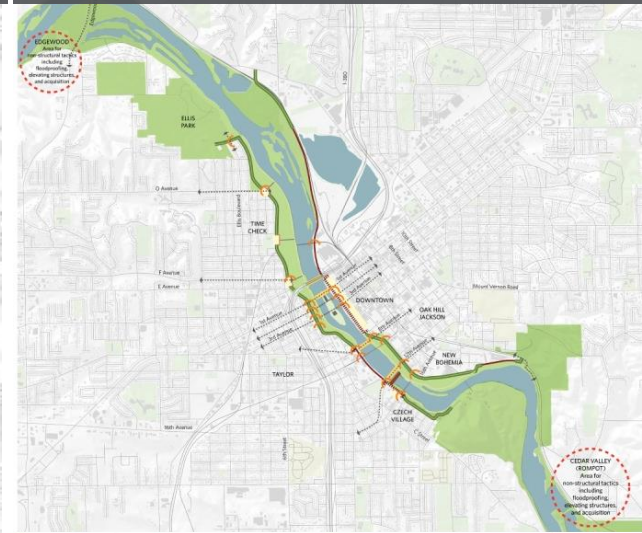


CASE STUDY: CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

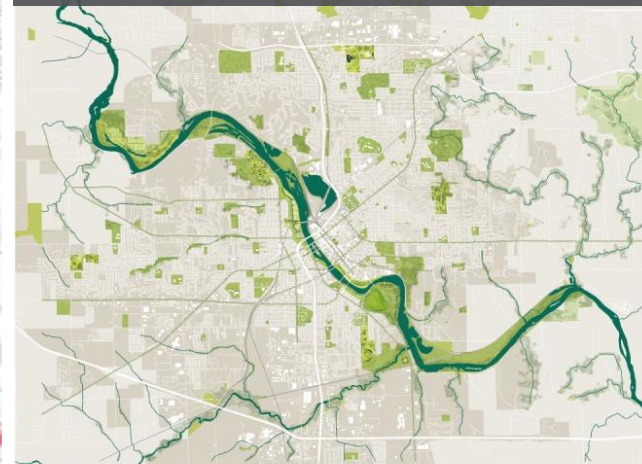
Area Map for Neighborhood Planning



Flood Management Strategy



Park System Plan



CASE STUDY: CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

Buyouts in the Time Check Neighborhood



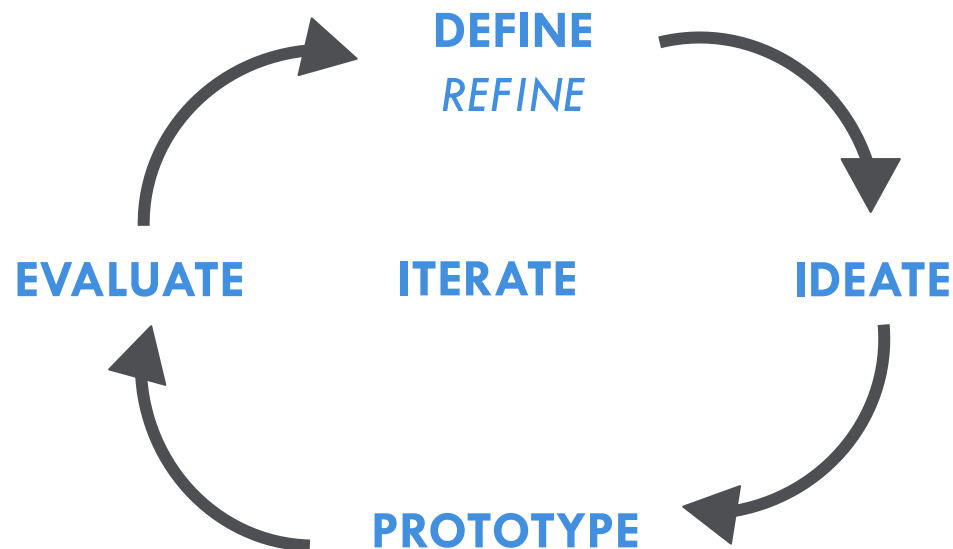
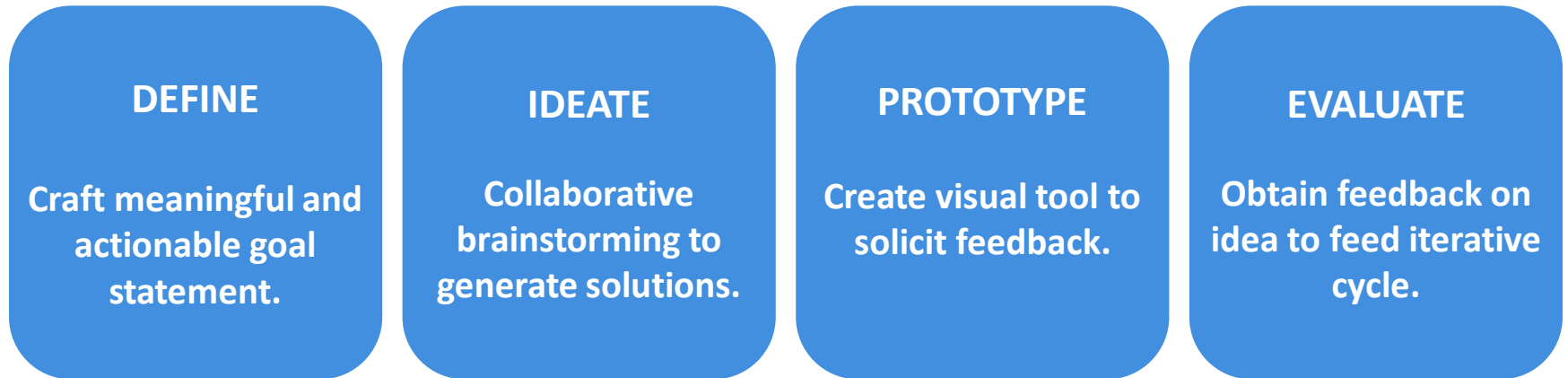
New Convention Center



Levee Park



DESIGN DRIVEN PROCESS



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